

New Army Plan Holds 4 Million In Readiness

27 Infantry Divisions Are Provided For in Organized Reserve, Which Preserves War-Time Units

New York in 2d Corps

Scheme Will Make Possible Mobilization of Nation in Few Weeks' Time

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Comprehensive plans for the creation of the organized reserve of the army on a basis that will permit quick mobilization of more than 4,000,000 fighting men have been prepared by the general staff. An outline of the preliminary steps now in progress was made public to-day by Acting Secretary Wainwright.

The scheme, which was developed under authority of Congress, contemplates virtually no expenditures in its present stages, yet, in the opinion of Major General Harbord, acting chief of staff, would furnish the framework for mobilization of the nation in arms in a matter of weeks instead of months.

Twenty-seven infantry divisions of the reserves are provided for, numbering from the 76th to the 104th, thus preserving both in number and the geographical location where each originated the sixteen wartime national divisions. The same territorial distribution as to armies and army corps areas is followed as in the regular army organization and the present structure of the National Guard. The result will be to establish the three arms of the national and defense forces on an identical basis, with control decentralized from Washington for all three into the hands of the corps area commanders.

Twenty-seven Reserve Divisions

The first step in perfecting the organized reserve will be to assign from the present officers reserve corps to the twenty-seven reserve divisions, the full war strength complement of officers, in all more than 48,000. It is expected this can be completed by July 1, when creation of the non-commissioned enlisted personnel, involving the selection of many thousands of men and their assignment to regiments, will be undertaken. Detailed plans in that regard have not been completed.

Allocation of the reserve divisions by army, corps area and state, from which their personnel will be drawn, is as follows:

First Corps (Boston): 76th division, Massachusetts; 94th, Connecticut and Rhode Island; 97th, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine.

Second Corps (New York): 77th, New York City and environs; 78th, New Jer-

Sculptor and Her Bust of Famous Baseball Pitcher



Miss Gertrude Boyle and the modeled replica of Christy Mathewson, which will be sold for his benefit. The ex-Giant player is gravely ill of tuberculosis at Saranac Lake.

sey and Delaware; 98th, New York State, outside of New York City.

Third Corps (Baltimore)—79th, Eastern Pennsylvania; 80th, Virginia, Maryland and District of Columbia; 99th, Western Pennsylvania.

These three corps cover the First Army area and these reserve divisions with the three regular divisions and the six National Guard divisions in the same territory would constitute the First Army in the event of war.

Second Army Area

The Second Army area contains the following reserve division allocations: Fourth Corps (Atlanta)—81st Division, Tennessee and North Carolina; 82d Division, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida; 87th Division, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama.

Fifth Corps (Indianapolis)—83d Ohio; 84th Indiana, 100th Kentucky and West Virginia.

Sixth Corps (Chicago)—85th Michigan; 86th Illinois, 101st Wisconsin; 87th North Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa; 88th South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas; 102d Arkansas and Missouri.

Eighth Corps (San Antonio)—90th Texas, 95th Oklahoma, 103d Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado.

Ninth Corps (San Francisco)—91st California; 96th Washington and Oregon, 104th Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming.

Brooklyn Girl Sues Cornell for \$100,000

Testifies She Is Nearly Blind in Left Eye as Result of Explosion at University

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Trial was begun in Supreme Court here to-day of the suit brought by Miss Louise Hamburger, of Brooklyn, against Cornell University to obtain \$100,000 damages for injuries she suffered in an explosion in a chemical laboratory at the Ithaca institution, due, she asserts, to negligence.

Miss Hamburger took the stand to-day to relate details of the accident in January, 1916, when she was a freshman in the home economics department, as a result of which she is alleged to be nearly blind in her left eye. She described how, in the course of a class experiment, she applied to an assistant at the chemical storeroom for a powder, mixed it with other substance in a glass tube and heated the whole over a burner, the explosion following shortly afterward and showering her with broken glass. In addition to cuts about the face and hands, a fragment of glass lodged in her left eye.

Miss Hamburger returned to college in September, 1916, and was subsequently graduated. She was compelled to give up her work as manager of a cafeteria for the New York Telephone Company in New York City last June because of the condition of her eye, she said.

Democrats Fail to Unite On Treaties

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porters of the Wilson view of the Versailles Treaty.

Three elements appeared in the conference—the irreconcilables, the Democrats who are still inclined to line up for the Wilson policy and those who believe it is unwise to hold out against the treaties.

In the caucus the speeches indicated that the Democratic Senators generally do not like the peace agreements, but some of them take the view it would be positively unwise to keep this country in a technical state of war any longer.

Senator Reed, of Missouri, at the conference assailed the treaties on the ground that they would mean membership on the Commission on Reparations and would entangle this nation with the affairs of Europe.

A number of the Senators held it would be a mistake to try to make a political issue of the treaties. It is not unlikely that the conference at the next meeting will pass a resolution that the treaties should not be made a partisan question. Moreover, reservations and amendments will be discussed at that session.

Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, was one of the Senators opposed to making the treaties a political issue. His views were expressed in an interview later in which he said it would be a "very grave mistake" to regard the treaties as a political issue, and that while he had supported the Versailles Treaty when it was before the Senate the question now was what was best under present circumstances.

Pomerene Favors Treaty

"It is not a question of getting entangled in world affairs," said Senator Pomerene. "We are entangled now. We can not expect the ratification of the peace treaty to restore commercial relations with Germany and I believe that should be done."

He said Congress later on could determine what to do about joining the League of Nations. He was inclined to think the United States could perform its duties as one of the five great powers and trustee for certain property better if a member of the commission. He will vote for the treaty.

Three reservations are being talked about among the Democratic opponents of the treaty. One would name specifically the benefits to be derived from the parts of the Versailles treaty which are referred to. Another would declare that the United States stands ready to assume what obligations are necessary to fulfill the provisions of the Versailles treaty under which this country derives benefits.

A third reservation which the old Wilson supporters want would provide that it is understood nothing is gained in the treaty shall stand in the way of this country joining the League of Nations when Congress so decides by joint resolution. This could be passed by majority vote.

It is not expected that any of the Democratic reservations can be put through the Senate.

Borah Calls for Data

Says California Won't Grant Japanese Rights

Senator Shortridge Asserts Two Races Will Never Live in Peace on Same Soil

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27.—California claims the constitutional right to determine who shall acquire and hold title to her territory, Senator Samuel H. Shortridge, of California, declared to-night in an address to the Pennsylvania convention of Kiwanis clubs.

"The case of California is the case of not only the Pacific Coast states, but of the Union," said the Senator. "Our purpose is to preserve our standard and type of living and civilization."

Declaring that the Japanese would "add nothing to the strength of our country," Senator Shortridge continued: "As a race they are essentially different. The two races will never live in peace and harmony on the same soil, nor will the two races ever amalgamate, so to speak, and become one."

"California must not become another Hawaii," he said. "To-day the economic troubles of the Hawaiian Islands which threaten the very lives of many of their industries are due to the Japanese."

Armageddon Quest Planned

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—John D. Rockefeller Jr. has donated \$60,000 to enable professors of the University of Chi-

cago to visit Armageddon, named in the book of Revelations as the scene of the world's last battle, and make excavations in the interest of science and history. Professor James H. Breasted, of the Department of Oriental Languages and Literatures, will have charge of the expedition. He returned six months ago from an important expedition to Egypt and the Near East.

In addition to the Armageddon exploration the Einstein theory will be tested by Professor Albert A. Michelson, of the Physics Department, at the request of Dr. Ludwig Silberstein, of the Rochester Research Laboratories, of Rochester, N. Y.

Resignations of Jersey Guard Officers Accepted

Controversy Ended by Governor's Action, Which Retires Col. Price and Major Burr

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 27.—Resignations of Colonel Winfield S. Price, of Camden, commanding the 114th Regiment, with headquarters in Camden, and Major C. Frank Burr, of Trenton, as members of the New Jersey National Guard were accepted by Governor Edwards to-day. The resignations were submitted eight months ago and were a development of a controversy caused by the elevation of Howard S. Borden to the rank of brigadier general in command of the New Jersey brigade of infantry. At that time more than forty officers offered their resignations.

Governor Edwards did not give any reasons to-day for accepting the resignations of Colonel Price and Major Burr. The former had been in the Guard more than twenty years and had a record which includes service in the World War. Major Burr is also a veteran Guard member, and saw active service in France.

Acceptance of the resignations averted a further controversy, as Colonel Price had appealed to the adjutant general for an official opinion as to the authority of the brigade commander to revoke an order issued by his superior, Governor Edwards, as commander in chief of the Guard. General Borden issued an order relieving the two officers of their commands, to which they had been assigned by the Governor.

G. A. R. Chief Urges War On Evils That Menace U. S.

Bolshevism, I. W. W.-ism, Anarchy and Ku-Klux. All Must Be Fought Off, He Says

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 27.—Every insidious attack against the principles of free government must be fought off, Commander in Chief William A. Ketchum, of the Grand Army of the Republic, told his comrades to-day. Addressing the veterans at the formal opening of the fifty-fifth annual encampment, the commander told them they should "use their faces like flint against all the evils of the modern day that are threatening: Bolshevism, I. W. W.-ism, anarchy, Ku Klux Klans—whatever their name may be—that tend to throw a blight on the fair name of the land that we saved and still love."

Commander Ketchum's address marked the opening of the business session of the encampment. The Sons of Veterans began their convention this afternoon. The auxiliary of this organization also opened its meeting with Mrs. Blanche R. Beverstock, of Keene, N. H., presiding.

Mrs. Inez Jameson Bender, president of the Woman's Relief Corps, in opening the session of that body, suggested unification of the women's organizations affiliated with the G. A. R.

A veteran of the 156th Ohio Volunteer Infantry searched throughout the day for his comrades. "I think there are five of them left," he said. He scanned every uniform carefully for the insignia of his old regiment.

The annual parade is set for tomorrow.

American Dahlia Society Opens Seventh Exhibition

The seventh annual exhibition of the American Dahlia Society opened yesterday in the roof garden of the Hotel Pennsylvania. The show is the largest of its kind ever held in New York and was flooded with the entries of amateur horticulturists.

The American Dahlia Society was organized in New York seven years ago for the purpose of "stimulating interest in and promoting the development of the dahlia." It now numbers more than 2,500 members and is the largest dahlia society in the world. Richard Vincent Jr., of White Marsh, Md., is president.

Disarmament League's Test, Cecil Declares

(Continued from page one)

Article 16 is required from the members of the league by the express terms of the covenant. They cannot neglect them without a breach of their treaty obligations.

All cases of breach of the covenant should be referred to the Council of the league, as a matter of urgency, at the request of any member of the league. Should a breach of the covenant be committed, or should there arise the danger of such a breach being committed, the secretary-general should immediately give notice to all members of the Council, which should summon representatives of the parties to the conflict and representatives of all the states neighbors of the defaulting state.

The Council is of the opinion that in case of a breach of the covenant all the members of the league should be informed and that all states must be treated alike as regards the application of economic pressure. One of the reservations to this interpretation, exempting certain states from participation was referred to the amendment committee.

Instructions were received by the Bolivian delegation to-day from the La Paz government directing that the demand for the Assembly to consider the revision of the treaty of 1904 between Bolivia and Chile should not be pressed further. The Bolivian government, however, reserves the right to bring the matter before the Assembly again.

Signor Scialoja, of Italy; Manuel Peralta, of Costa Rica, and Professor A. A. Struycken, of Holland, who were appointed to submit an opinion on the competence of the league to revise treaties, made public their conclusions. They found that "in its present form the request of Bolivia is not in order, because the Assembly cannot of itself modify any treaty. Modification of treaties lies solely within the competence of the contracting parties."

The Assembly has a right under the covenant to invite the consideration of members to certain treaties, the jurists thought, but such invitation would be in order only when treaties become inapplicable. The test question in such cases would be whether conditions had undergone such a material and moral change since a treaty was signed that its application ceased to be reasonably possible.

Helena Marsh, Opera Singer, Finds Apartment Pungent

When she returned from the theater just before midnight Monday Helena Marsh, contralto of the Metropolitan Opera Company, discovered the door of her apartment at 970 Central Park West open but barricaded. She called a policeman, who with the aid of the elevator boy, forced the door in.

Miss Marsh found her apartment in ruins, \$400 in cash and about \$5,000 worth of jewelry stolen. The police are investigating.

Girl's Auto Kills Woman Held in Hartford

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 27.—Miss Jane Currier, eighteen years old, of 31 East Sixty-fifth Street, New York City, will be arraigned in police court here to-morrow on a charge of criminal negligence in connection with the death of Mrs. Max Henken, of 757 Maple Avenue, when her car struck Mrs. Hen-

ken, who was crossing the street near her home. Mrs. Henken suffered a fracture of the skull and died on her way to the hospital.

Detectives who questioned Miss Currier at Police Headquarters said the brakes on her car were defective, but a test by a police mechanic proved that they functioned properly.

Tarred by Masked Band

PALESTINE, Tex., Sept. 27.—G. L. McKinzie, formerly a taxicab driver, was seized by masked men last night and carried to the country, where he was beaten and given a coat of tar and feathers, and then brought back and evicted from an automobile on a main street.

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